THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantitv

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper
In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—December 21.

Sun Rises	7.07 A M
Sun Sets	4.48 P M
Day's Length	9 h 41 m
High Water at Southport	5.43 P M
High Water at Wilmington	7.29 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 65°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 70°; minimum, 58°; mean 64°.

Rainfall for the day .0; rainfall for the month up to date, .60.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, local showers; southerly winds, cooler Saturday night.

It is warmer except in the States of the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, where it is from ten to twenty degrees colder. The temperature has risen from ten to twenty degrees over the east slope of the Rocky mountains, but it is much colder north of Montana.

OUTLINES.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the expenses of the proposed Venezuela Commision. —— President Cleveland sends a message to Congress asking that no recess be taken until after financial legislation necessary to preserve the credit of the Government had been enacted, ——Dealings at the New York Stock Exchange were attended with unusual excitement yesterday; a great rush to sell stocks occurred as soon as the Board opened for business; rumors of heavy withdrawals of gold for export to Europe next week added to the demoralizing influence. ——Twenty-four miners were killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a mine near Dayton, Tenn. —— Thirty-five bodies have been taken from the Egypt mine and four more are yet in the mine; many of the dead miners leave dependent families; officials say dynamite caused the explosion. —— The North Carolina Supreme Court has affirmed a judgment for $12,000 against the Petersburg R. R. Co. —— Millionaire Palmer, of New York, has given Elon College $100,000. —— New York markets: Money on call was active at 6@8 per cent., the last loan being at 50 per cent; cotton steady—middling gulf 8 9-16c; middling 8 5-16c, Southern flour dull and easy—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.00; wheat—spot lower; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 67¾@68c; afloat 69¼@69¼c; corn dull and firm—No. 2 at elevator 38½@38¾c; afloat 84½@84¾; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28@28¼c; rosin dull but steady—strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

The Knoxville *Tribune* remarks that in the Venezuela business the President "stands pat"—and also patriotic.

A Maine woman kept a needle seventy-two years. She did it by swallowing it. It made its appearance at her elbow a few days ago.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., trolley still holds the championship as a maimer and killer. A few days ago it maimed seven people and caused the death of one, making the 135th death it has scored in three years.

Geo. Q. Cannon, of Utah, has his eye on the U. S. Senate, when his State comes in. George isn't as big a gun as his name might indicate. He is about the same calibre as the small bore, from Illinois.

The owner of one of the mines in Cripple Creek, Col., silver district, refused an offer of $3,000,000 for it because he wouldn't know what to with so much money, and the mine was now turning out more than he knew how to get away with.

It is said that ex-President Harrison receives for the papers he is now writing for *The Ladies' Home Journal* entitled "This Country of Ours" larger pay than that received by any magazine written for similar work. It seems that he wouldn't object to run this country of ours some more at the White House, too.

A Kansas girl is suing a young man for $5,000 for hugging her at an apple festival. He hugged her so hard that she has since suffered from severe nervous attacks. In extenuation he alleges that he was out on a hugging expedition that day, hugged lots of girls and didn't ruffle 'em. The only interest outsiders have in this is the natural curiosity to learn the price of a Kansas apple festival hug, with nervous attachments.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,
15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
Telephone 14.
oct 6 tf

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 77. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,936

The leading paper of the State of Maryland, and one of the leading papers of the country, is the Baltimore *Sun*. As a chronicler of the news of the day, which thoroughly understands and applies the art of intelligent condensation, it is without a superior in this country, while editorially it is vigorous, clean cut and stands out in the front rank of distinguished journals. In all its departments, and it covers all in first class journalism, it can hold its own with the best.

An illustration of cider press condensation is furnished by a Brooklyn society, devoted to philosophy, literature, science, poetry, music and art, and covers it all with this label — "Philitscipoma." It may take some guessing to cipher it out, but that is what it is.

Philadelphia had a rousing time the other day. She had not only the President's message on Venezuela, but a street car strike that wound up with a riot.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
J H BUNTING—War declared.
MERCER & EVANS—63½ steps.
HALL & PEARSALL—Call on us.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

BOOKKEEPER—Wants situation.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Prof. W. R. Kenan returned from Chapel Hill yesterday.

— Mrs. W. A. Gilbert, of Warsaw, is in the city visiting relatives.

— Miss Blossom, of Castle Hayne, is visiting relatives in this city.

— Mr. Louis Hall has returned from school to spend the holidays.

— Mr. J. C. Stanly, of Marlville, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. H. Potter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. W. H. Sholar returned yesterday after a two months' trip in South Carolina.

— Mr. W. J. Lay, of Pireway Ferry, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. W. E. Elsworth, of Bayonne, N. J., is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. L. Tyndall, of Huntley, Sampson county, called at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. J. Pride Thomas has returned home from the State University for the holidays.

— Mr. C. Kinckman, of New York, was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. D. Reid Williams, of Columbia College, New York, returned last night to spend Christmas with his family.

— Mr. Lee Solomon and Mr. Harry Honnet returned yesterday from the University of Pennsylvania to spend the holidays.

— Mr. Jno. T. Huhn has returned from the Episcopal College at Washington, N. C., to spend Christmas with his family.

— Mr. M. Royal, of Sampson county, and Mr. A. P. Thomas, of Calasbash, Brunswick county, were visitors at the STAR office yesterday.

— Messrs. Robt. D. Wescott, Jno. H. Gore, Jr., W. P. Oldham, Jr. and Claude Gore, returned yesterday from Wake Forest College to spend the holidays with their families.

— Mr. Robert S. French, son of Mr. Wm. R. French, has been appointed travelling passenger agent of the Plant railroad system—a very desirable position and one worthily bestowed.

— Mr. Jas. Cox, living with his son, Cornelius Cox, near Pireway Ferry, Columbus county, wandered away from home in the night about eight or ten days ago and has not yet been found.

— R. B. Russell, of the Maxton *Blade*, and the most conservative and capable colored editor in North Carolina, was here yesterday. He enjoys the respect of all the white people of his town.

— Messrs. A. T. Ward, Wilson; W. B. Kendrick, Raleigh; Jas. Robman, Bladen county; A. Moore, N. C.; F. H. Arthur, Harrell's Store; H. S. Prior, Fayetteville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Miss Etta Sholar, who returned from a visit to Florence yesterday, is thus referred to by the *Times*: "Miss Etta Sholar, a charming young lady of Wilmington, who has been visiting her uncle, Z. T. Kershaw, Esq., leaves for her home to-morrow morning. The friends she has made while here regret that her visit was so brief."

— The arrivals at The Orton yesterday were Messrs. B F Blockall, Geo Townsend, J Herbert Lawson, John Backer, W F Hudson, M B Sinclair, New York; Walter S Alley, Richmond; A D Perkins, Charleston; J W Becker, Cincinnati; J B Schulken, Whiteville; H B Short, W S Cook, J A King, W R Walker, H Butters, N C; A L Roseman, Baltimore; G Lee, St Louis; R M Mixson, Augusta; Dr E Porter, Rocky Point; C P Brooks, Charlotte; G M P Battle, Norfolk; E H Wilson, A B Guyton, Winston; M Bradshaw, Tarboro; Chas T Oat and wife, A M Darlington, Westchester, Pa; A J McLeod, Rowland; Ethan Allen, New Jersey; H N Smith, Philadelphia; R O Pattengill, Buffalo, N. Y.

Burke's is the cheapest place in the city for jewelry for Christmas presents. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Now for the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth."

— There are no sand-flies on Grover; but he's got the sand.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Thursday was 4.1 feet.

— Local forecast: Rain; colder Saturday; fresh to high southeast winds.

— The steamer *D. Murchison*, from Fayetteville, arrived yesterday afternoon and left on her return trip at 7 p. m.

— Do you "smell the blood of an Englishman?" And, "dead or alive," will you "have some" of his corpus cooked rare?

— Citizens complain that the electric arc lamp at the corner of Sixth and Mulberry streets has furnished no light the past week.

— Old newspapers may be had at the STAR office for $1.25 per thousand or 15 cents per hundred. They make good wrapping paper, and are excellent for placing under carpets.

—The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Raleigh for the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, January 15th, 1896. Rate from Wilmington $5.55; Maxton $5.45; Fayetteville $4.00.

— "Monkey Joe," *alias* Joe Hill, and Philando Hill—two colored boys who stole a lot of cloth from the store of S. & B. Solomon a few days ago—will have a hearing before 'Squire McGowan this morning.

— By special request Rev. Will B. Oliver, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will deliver an address to men on "The Seventh Commandment," tomorrow at 4.45 p. m. at the Young Men's Christian Association.

— Prof. M. C. S. Noble will deliver a public address in Laurinburg on the night of the 27th, it being the occasion of the installation of the officers of the Laurinburg Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

— The foot ball boys were out for practice last night, getting in trim for their battle with Charlotte next Wednesday, Christmas. There will be another practice to-night at 7.45 and every member is urgently requested to be present.

—The Wadesboro *Messenger* learns that the cotton mill operatives at Rockingham have already inaugurated a movement having for its object the erection of a handsome monument over the grave of the late Robert L Steele of that place.

— Mr. Francis Moore has been appointed postmaster at Phœnix, Brunswick county, and Mr. J. P. Stanly postmaster at Mollie, Columbus county. Both are subscribers to the STAR, and their success shows that it is a good thing to be "born under a lucky STAR."

— Col. W. S. Cook, one of Fayetteville's most energetic and progressive business men, was here yesterday. He is taking an active part in securing the necessary stock for the Fayetteville co-operative cotton factory, and is confident of success, as only $10,000 more is needed.

— Knowing the interest felt here in the Harper-Daniel wedding, we made arrangements with a newspaper friend in Lynchburg for an expensive special telegram. It came early Thursday night; but, later, the same story, word for word, was repeated in our regular Press dispatches. Presumably, the duplication was the result of a misunderstanding.

City Court.

In the City Court yesterday, Mayor Harriss presiding, Joe Green, a colored boy, charged with stealing coal at the W. & W. railroad depot, was sent to jail in default of bond for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

Edward Wilson, colored, charged with disorderly conduct on Front street, was fined $5.00 and costs.

Two colored boys and one white lad charged with violating a city ordinance, obstructing the sidewalks with push carts and wheel-barrows were arraigned. Two of the offenders were allowed to go without penalty and the hearing in the third case was postponed until Monday next.

Reduced Rates by the W., N. & N. R. R.

For the holidays the Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad Company have authorized the sale of tickets between all their stations at 4 cents per mile one way for the round trip. Tickets on sale December 21st to 25th, and 28th to 1st, with final limit to return January 3d, 1896.

The Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk Railroad Company will annul their freight trains on December 25th and 26th. Freight trains will leave Wilmington next week only on Monday and Friday, December 23d and 27th.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Cotton Notes.

Receipts here yesterday 1,078 bales; same day last year, 2,671. Receipts for the week ended yesterday, 5,835 bales; same week last year, 20,860. Receipts for the crop year to December 20, 129,356 bales; for same time last year, 195,253. Stock at this port, 28,941; same day last year, 27,509 bales.

We see that C. E. Gordon, corner Front and Market streets, received 100 dozen white embroidered ladies' handkerchiefs by express yesterday, which he is selling at a sacrifice; bought for Christmas trade only; must be sold before Christmas. †

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR.

A Citizen of Wilmington Wrongfully Arrested and Imprisoned.

Mr. Robert Daniels, a well known young man of this city, was unjustly incarcerated in the city prison from 10 o'clock Thursday night until yesterday morning 11 o'clock.

A telegram was received here by Chief of Police Melton Thursday night from Sheriff W. T. Evans, of Marion county, South Carolina, as follows:

"Arrest Bob Daniels. Requisition papers are now being prepared by the Governor."

Under instructions from the Chief of Police, Officer Wm. Sheehan went at once to Mr. Daniels' residence, woke him up and carried him to the lock-up and placed him in a cell. Mr. Daniels was dumbfounded and protested, having no knowledge of what the strange proceedings meant. He sent for Mr. John D. Bellamy, Jr., his attorney, and yesterday morning, after being imprisoned all night, papers were prepared for a writ of habeas corpus to free Mr. Daniels, but just before the papers were mailed to Judge Meares, who was at Lumberton, it was learned through Mr. J. G. Norwood, of the Atlantic National Bank, that the man (Bob Daniels, of Mullins, S. C.) was wanted for murdering his father some time ago, and the papers were withheld. Mr. George Bales, of the Carolina Cooperage Company, who knew the Daniels wanted, went to the City Hall and stated that the wrong man was held. So, about 2.30 o'clock Mr. Daniels was discharged from custody.

Mr. Daniels is naturally much mortified and indignant. His attorney said to a STAR reporter last night that he would immediately institute suit against the city, and prosecute the officers for false imprisonment.

Death of Mr. O. G. Parsley.

Mr. O. G. Parsley, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, died yesterday morning at 7 o'clock at his residence in this city, of Bright's disease and other ailments with which for some time past he had been afflicted.

Mr. Parsley was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city and was postmaster here during President Cleveland's first administration. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate service as a lieutenant of artillery, but early in 1862 was compelled to retire from active service because of some physical disability that left him a cripple for life. He was one of the first members of the Wilmington Light Infantry, having joined the company in 1853, the year of its organization. He was a native of Wilmington and about sixty years of age. Mr. Parsley leaves five children; one daughter, Mrs. Walter Rutland, and four sons—Oscar G., Jr., William M., Henry and R. A. Parsley. His wife, who was the eldest daughter of the late Henry Nutt, died a few years ago.

The funeral services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock in St. John's Episcopal Church. The interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—465 bales cotton, 19 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—430 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 134 bbls rosin, 141 bbls tar, 29 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—56 bales cotton, 54 casks spirits turpentine, 198 bbls rosin, 118 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—122 bales cotton, 26 casks spirits turpentine, 111 bbls rosin.

Steamer Lisbon—10 casks spirits turpentine, 45 bbls rosin, 46 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,078 bales; spirits turpentine, 129 casks; rosin, 473 bbls; tar, 328 bbls; crude turpentine, 28 bbls.

APPOINTMENTS

Or Visitations by the Bishop of East Carolina.

Dec 22nd—Fourth Sunday in Advent —Gatesville, S Mary's.
Dec 25th — Christmas Day—Gates county, S Peter's.
Dec 26th—Thursday, Festival S Stephen—E P—Murfreesboro, S Barnabas.
Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—M P—Roxobel, S Mark's.
Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—E P—Woodville, Bertie county, Grace church.
Dec 31st—Tuesday—Windsor, S Thomas'.
Jan 1st, 1896—Wednesday—Festival of the Circumcision—E P—Plymouth, Grace Church.
Jan 3d—Friday—Williamston—Church of the Advent.
M P—Morning Prayer. E P—Evening Prayer.
Holy Communion at all morning services.
The children catechized when practicable.
The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.
Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

Before purchasing jewelry for presents get Burke's prices, South Front next to Market street. †

ABOUT COTTON.

Hubbard Bros.' Report of the Crop Movement and the Probable Course of Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1895.

EDITOR STAR—Although the movement continues upon a moderate scale as compared with the movement of last season or even with the crop of the preceding year, it seems to be gradually increasing over the yield of 1893, which was 6,700,000 bales. It is this feature of the crop movement more than the disturbed political outlook which has caused the decline of the past few days, as it checked the demand from Manchester which induced some selling from the large stocks held in the known uncounted interior towns.

All of our correspondents unite in reporting only a small amount of cotton left on the plantations, and they anticipate a sharp falling off in the movement after the holidays. In fact, the opinion is unanimously held that the amount of cotton yet to come forward will surprise the trade by being less than generally expected. The knowledge of this condition of the plantation holdings has prevented the formation of any short interest which might have been encouraged by the prospects of a large acreage next season and by the apathy of the trade demand from American spinners. Traders are afraid to be short of any amount of cotton in anticipation of an increased production next season, because of the danger which might follow a sharp falling off in the movement after the first of the year, and therefore the markets are left to be influenced by the demand from English spinners. As soon as the demand slackens the markets ease, while whenever it increases the markets show great steadiness.

With these conditions so evenly balanced the markets are naturally confined within narrow limits, with rather more disposition on the part of the holders to accept bids at an advance rather than to hold stubbornly for the price received early in the Fall. It is evident that the course of events is not conducive to a revival in speculation, at least not until after the turn of the year, while the trade, though more disposed to buy cotton than sell it, has been so often disappointed by believing in the reported falling off in the movement after the first of the year that it prefers to wait the actual evidence of such a decrease in the movement before investing in cotton. In the meantime there appears to be no improvement in general trade throughout the country, as all the mercantile reports unite in showing a disappointing character to the usual Christmas activity.

HUBBARD BROS. & Co.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Wilmington, Fifth street—December 29, 30.
Wilmington, Market street, night—December 29.
Scott's Hill circuit, Rocky Point—January 4, 5.
Wilmington, Grace church, January 12, 13.
Wilmington, Bladen street, night—January 12.
Southport station—January 16, 17.
Onslow circuit, Stella—January 25, 26.
Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.
Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.
Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.
Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.
Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.
Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.
Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.
Magnolia circuit. Centenary—March 14th and 15th.
Clinton circuit, Keeners—March 21st and 22nd.

MR. S. S. DREW'S DISAPPEARANCE.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., Dec. 20, 1895.

Editor Star, Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR—Your paper of the 19th contained a very misleading statement, which you will please correct. Sam S. Drew's disappearance was not mysterious; it was known by a number of his intimate friends that he was going from Southport. It is also known by a number of his friends where he is. His not making the matter public was for personal reasons. His property is not mortgaged to full value; not more than half. The deed given Mr. E. P. Davis was simply a division of the partnership. I knew of Mr. Drew's departure, and know where he is; other people know where he is, too. I hope you will make the correction at once; it will be a favor to his many friends, as it is known to them that he is perfectly honest in the move.

Yours truly,
ROBT. W. DAVIS, P. M.

Charlotte and Wilmington.

The *Observer* says of the coming game of football:

Several days ago Charlotte challenged Wilmington for a game of football on Christmas, to be played on the Charlotte grounds.

Wilmington at first declined the challenge, but after thinking the matter over, sent the following telegram last night.

"Wilmington accepts for Christmas, provided you play solely Charlotte men."

Charlotte immediately wired acceptance of these conditions, consequently the game will be purely a contest between the two cities. This, of course, will make the game more interesting, as the two teams will be more evenly matched and a spirit of rivalry between Charlotte and Wilmington will be aroused.

Dr. Willis.

Here is the press comment to which reference was made yesterday. Read and go at once to get your tickets and reserve seats at Yates' without extra cost:

The lecture was filled with apt illustrations and felicitous anecdotes, and the audience was one moment moved to mirth and another to conviction of the good sense that was so profusely uttered. The lecture was one of the best that has been given in Boston for years, and should be heard everywhere.—*Boston Post.*

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale," are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

For Christmas presents go to Burke's jewelry store, South Front next to Market street. †

The Churches.

Chapel of the Good Shepard, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p. m.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m., 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p m. Church Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor. Third Sunday in Advent: English service at 11 a. German service at 7.00 p m. Sunday School at 3 p m. Meeting of the Christian Association at 4.30 p m.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, Pastor. Services to-morow at 11 a. m and 7.45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Class meeting at 7 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7.30 p m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Pastor's Bible class Monday at 8 p. m. in church parlors. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock in Anniversary Hall.

DIED.

PARSLEY—In this city at 7, a. m., Friday, December 20th, 1895, OSCAR G. PARSLEY, aged 60 years.

Funeral from St. John's Church at 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL ON US

For prices before placing orders for
FANCY AND STAPLE
Groceries and Provisions.

A small lot MOUNTAIN BUTTER just received, just the thing for Christmas cook ng.
Good old N. C. HAMS.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
dec 21 D&W tf

---63 1-2 Steps---

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to
Mercer & Evans'
Shoe Store,
where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans,
H. C. Evans' Old Stand.
dec 21 tf

War Declared.

The American Eagle spreading its wings to swoop down upon the British Lion (with long ears) and sweep him from the seas. When Dixie land and Yankeedom lock arms to fight a common enemy you may hurl a universe against them without breaking their ranks. What chance then has Great Britain! Thank goodness, war between England and the United States has not yet been declared, but the American Eagle in the shape of a dollar is rolling around pretty lively, and we have the goods to exchange for a few.

England is all right—the English people are not any more anxious to fight us than we are to have a tussle with them. Uncle Sam is all right. If war should break out Uncle Sam and his children won't be the last to go to the front.

We have quite a variety of nice goods suitable for presents and we are not the last to let you know it. Prices cut no figure. We are going to sell the goods.

Read our advertisement in the *Dispatch* and come to
BUNTING'S PHARMACY
Y. M. C. A. Building,
dec 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, where] in John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy and R. H. McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 128 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northwardly, with the line of Front street, 49 feet, to Augustus Lesman's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 49 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W. B. McKoy, Katherine B. McKoy, and John D. Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following parcel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 128 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t. Commissioner.

Firecrackers.

100 boxes Firecrackers.
25 barrels Apples.
2,000 C. C. Nuts.
500 pounds Mixed Nuts.
20 boxes Raisins.
20 pails Broken Candy.
50 boxes Blue Ribbon Candy.
2,000 pounds Plain Candy.
1,000 bushels Peanuts.
W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
208 North Water Street,
dec 15 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

GREAT
CLEARING SALE
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Comprising a Fine Line of
Millinery
—AND—
Fancy Goods,
Dry Goods
—AND—
Notions.
CLOAKS,
Capes, Toys and Holiday
Novelties Must Be Sold.
Our reason being that we intend to continue in
Millinery Exclusively,
so shall give our patrons a chance to buy new and desirable goods at COST FOR CASH ONLY.
Don't miss this chance as goods were never before sold at such prices.
TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,
118 Market St.,
dec 18 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE, TINWARE.
Agricultural Implements
Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.
BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.
J. W. MURCHISON.
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.
dec 20 1m

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask
We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.
W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building,
dec 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington Gas Stock

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—ON TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell at our Office, 120 Princess street, 24 Shares Capital Stock Wilmington Gas Light Co.
CRONLY & MORRIS,
dec 20 2t Auctioneers.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE WEEKS
LEFT FOR BRISK BUSINESS.

We have to crowd on steam during these three weeks; trade must move at a livelier pace. Goods must go and dollars must come even if prices are clipped to a point where profit vanishes. The Cloaks, the Dress Goods, the Silks, the Underwear, all share in the liberal reduction made to win you to the store now.

KATZ & POLVOGT,
Cash House.
No. 9 North Front St.

Very Interesting News
From the Cloak Room.

You have seen and admired the season's Jaunty Coats, in the tempting rough and smooth fabrics. Perhaps you have thought that it takes a goodly amount of cash to own one of those fetching garments. Wrong! Several hundred garments in just the cut and cloth that are most fashionable are here for you to choose from, at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Also higher-priced ones if you are ready to pay more.

Dress Goods and Silks.

The general theory is that December is a slow month for Dress Goods and Silks on account of the attention Christmas purchasing is given by the public to fancy articles. We find that this is a fallacy. Our December business in DRESS GOODS and SILKS is larger than any other month. Why?

FIRST—
Because the public are learning to spend their money for sensible presents.

SECOND—
From the fact of the great reductions made during this month, $20,000 in Dress Goods alone having suffered a cut of $5,000 commencing this week. The displays embrace all the new conceits of fashion.

Carpets, Rugs, Shades
—AND—
Lace Curtains.

The most complete line the State.
100 Kotio Rugs worth $1, for 49c.
75 Smyrna Rugs worth 90c, for 59c.
100 Moquette $1.50 Rugs for 98c.
Attention paid to special Shade Measurement, and careful Carpet Fitting. All work guaranteed.

Katz & Polvogt,
No 9 North Front St.,
dec 15 tf

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.
Bagging.
New Arrow Ties,
August and September
DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES
Get our prices before buying.
WORTH & WORTH.
Wholesale Grocers.
july 27 tf

THE BROTHERHOOD STAR COURSE,

Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Lecture by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., Monday, December 23, 8.15 p. m.
Subject, Sunshine or How to Enjoy Life.
Tickets 50 cents. Box Sheet at Yates' Saturday, December 21. No extra charge for reserve seats.
dec 19 3t

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, one-fourth of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1895

ENGLISH CUPIDITY.

If England wants territory and can make any pretext for getting possession of it she will get it, and not stand much on the order of grabbing if the adversary with whom she has to contend is weak enough to be bullied or trampled upon. This is the way she has secured many of her possessions in other countries; this is the way she has proceeded and is now proceeding in Africa, and the way she is attempting to beat Venezuela out of about 30,000 square miles of territory on which she has not the shadow of a just claim.

The fact, if it be a fact, that there are about 40,000 British subjects in this new territory now claimed is no proof that England owns it, for many of these were drawn thither in quest of gold, in a country which is believed to be rich in gold, and to engage in trading and other pursuits. They were not particular about boundary lines; many of them didn't care anything about them or know anything about them or know whether they were on British or Venezuelan territory. They were after gold or gain, and when they met interference from the Venezuelans who claimed this territory then they began to demand British protection.

The boundary dispute is not a new one but has existed ever since the British acquired possession of British Guiana by treaty with the Dutch in 1814. But for three hundred years before that the lines had never been definitely drawn between Dutch Guiana and Venezuela, which was then owned by Spain. The nearest they came to it was when in 1591 by treaty between Spain and Holland it was agreed that the colonies on the Esequibo river should belong to Holland and those on the Orinoco to Spain. This was the condition which prevailed when England acquired possession by treaty with Holland and of course acquired all rights that Holland had in the premises.

There was not much demand for land down there until the country began to show signs of development and capacity for large production and a large prospective trade, but the British colonists gradually pushed their lines Westward, and in sympathy with this movement the British home authorities construed the clause in the treaty between Spain and Holland giving the colonies on the Esequibo river to Holland to mean that Holland was entitled to all the land which was drained by the Esiquibo river, and by virtue of the concession by Holland England acquired title to this extended territory. But Venezuela contended from the start, when these claims were first made, that the treaty with Holland three hundred years ago meant the East bank of that river.

That England never had any fixed line is shown by the fact that she has proposed three different lines, at different times. Between 1814 and 1841 there was little said about it but England claiming the country drained by the Esiquibo river. In that year Sir Henry Schomburgk, a civil engineer in the service of the British Government, apparently of his own volition entered the disputed territory and ran a line which went outside of the Esiquibo watershed and embraced the mouth of the Orinoco river, the largest river in Venezuela, and one of the largest and most important rivers in South America. Venezuela protested against this further encroachment and the British Government acknowledged the justice of the protest by receding and by ordering the removal of the posts set up by Schomburgk to mark the line. This was done under the Premiership of Lord Aberdeen, three years later, in 1844. As there had never been any previous claim to the additional territoy embraced in the Schomburgk survey, the presumption is that England wanted to grab the mouth of the Orinoco river and thus control the commerce of that river, which with its tributary streams drained a vast territory. Lord Aberdeen then proposed a compromise line which abandoned the mouth of the Orinoco, which Venezuela declined to accept, and thus the matter stood until 1881, nearly forty years, Venezuela in the meantime expressing a willingness to make certain concessions to Great Britain to reach a definite understanding. In 1881 Lord Granville, who was then Premier, proposed another line, which advanced beyond the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen—not extending to the Orinoco, but embracing a large extent of the gold bearing territory west of the Schomburgk line. In the meantime the gold hunters began to push into this new territory, and British greed resolved to hold it in spite of the protests of the Venezuelans.

In 1888 Lord Granville again made proposals for a settlement, claiming more territory than had been previously claimed, and Venezuela, in 1885, sent Gen. Blanco to England to discuss the matter and endeavor to effect a settlement satisfactory to both countries. Gen. Blanco proposed to submit the disputed territory to the arbitration of such disinterested powers as might be agreed upon, and Lord Granville agreed that a treaty be drawn up between his Government and Venezuela, in which it was provided that any differences which could not be adjusted by those two powers should be submitted to "the arbitration of a third power, or of several powers in amity with both countries, without resorting to war."

Shortly after the Granville ministry went out and the Gladstone ministry came in, but red tape or something else prevented further action until the Gladstone ministry went out and the Salisbury ministry succeeded, in 1885, and shortly after the treaty was agreed upon. Salisbury struck out the arbitration clause, and the British Government has since refused to arbitrate on any line within the Schomburgk line, which was twice or thrice disclaimed, and which embraces a considerable extent of the gold territory, two rivers that were not originally claimed and the mouth of the Orinoco. The unwillingness to arbitrate arises simply from the fraudulent claim that would not be sustained by any impartial tribunal. And John Bull knows it.

MINOR MENTION.

If there were a rule in the U. S. Senate limiting the speeches of Senators to lines relevant to the matter under discussion it would save a good deal of time and talk, but if, in the absence of such rule, the Senators were required to write their remarks and submit them for revision to their private secretaries or to some cool, matter-of-fact, every-day newspaper reporter, so many of them might not make themselves ridiculous at times, and mix things up as badly as they do and as several of them did Thursday in discussing that $100,000 appropriation to defray the expenses of the proposed Venezuelan commission. The Senate has the reputation of being a grave and dignified body and is presumably, at least, composed of level-headed men, although this does not necessarily follow, for they have just as many human deficiencies in them as the "boys" in the other wing of the Capitol, a fact which they do not always succeed in concealing. Senator Sherman is pretty ripe in years and in experience and yet in his speech favoring the reference of the House bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations he in one place referred to the matter in dispute as "trivial" and in another as "very serious," from which it might be inferred that the Senator from Ohio was somewhat mixed. Senator Teller also considered it "trivial" but proceeded to discuss it as a question fruitful of mighty consequences and went on to predict the probable combinations by which England would be pretty badly used up. The fiery Voorhees, from Indiana, hurled defiance in the teeth of John Bull, talked of red-handed war and then quieted the apprehensions of people who are not hankering for gore by assuring us that there was no danger of war while there was such a big chunk of British real estate just North of us and within easy reach to be gobbled up and taken in, and then the unsophisticated citizen might ask why in thunder Daniel was talking so much war talk. We insist that until some rule of limitation is adopted that Senators should write their speeches and take a good look at them before delivery so that they might be more creditable to the speakers and look better in print.

* *

We have from time to time called attention to the progress of colonization schemes in the South, and made special reference to the large colony being established in Georgia. From the dispatches published yesterday, on the authority of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, it appears that there are already located on the lands of the Fitzegerald company about three thousand people. These are simply the advance column of what is to be a very large colony, if the plans do not fail, but for the success of which the indications are favorable. This plan contemplates, according to the reports published, the settlement of about 40,000 people, mainly from the Western States. But there is a movement for a still larger colony from the same section, to be located in the State of Tennessee, to be composed mainly of Swedes who have become dissatisfied with life on the farm in the West, principally Wisconsin, where the move originated and where there is a large Swedish population. We gather the following facts in reference to this scheme from a letter of a correspondent published in the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"The district of Tennessee which is about to pass into Swedish possession has quite a topographaphical resemblance to the broken, undulating mountainous and forest lands of Sweden itself; and, with the climate far more equable and milder than in Wisconsin, and with only their own countrymen in the colony, the colonists expect to have a happy and prosperous future.

"The intention is to divide up the vast tract of land into counties, bishoprics and homes,' with not more than ten Swedes in a home. Over 1,000 American Swedes of intelligence, education and considerable means have already embarked in the project; and it is anticipated that two or three times that number will make an exodus from Wisconsin and enter the colony in Tennessee next March. A large general fund is being collected, from which for the first year or two the expenses of the colony will be met; but the colonists, who are exceedingly industrious and thrifty, will soon, turning to the agricultural, mining and forestry industries, which they are proficient, repay what they borrow and own their homes. To this colony in Tennessee, moreover, it is the intention to divert the Swedish immigrants landing in Castle Garden, who have been heretofore in the habit of going to the Northwest to swell the Scandinavian element so largely prevalent there, and making such excellent citizens."

In some portions of Wisconsin the Swedes and Danes and Norwegians constitute the bulk of the population and they are among the most thrifty, industrious and substantial of her people, whose efforts and industry have contributed much to the development and progress of that State. They are a desirable people and should be welcomed to the South. According to the report they are negotiating for 1,000,000 acres.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—The Russian bear must be chuckling over the prospect of trouble between this country and England. It would be his grand opportunity to grab India.—*Savannah Press, Dem.*

—The torpedo boat Cushing, which made a trip by the inland route from Washington to Key West by way of this city some months ago, is now making a trip by the inland route from Brooklyn to Washington. She is 147 feet long by 18 feet beam, and her two trips will demonstrate that there is a practicable inside route, except for a short distance on the North Carolina and South Carolina coasts, from New York to Key West.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—A government that must, to live, suppress free speech, and the freedom of the press, isn't fit to live; and a people tame enough to submit to such tyranny, are either degenerated or never had much manly spirit. The repressive measures of the German Emperor disgrace the German people far more than they do the Government. There was a time when such absolution would have caused a rising in every corner of the Empire, no matter the permeation of militarism.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS

— Tourist—What's the mean temperature around here?

Bomer—Strange, thar ain't any mean temperature hyarabouts. It's allus delightful!—*Truth.*

— "They ain't so much difference between us fellers and you fellers," said the pugilistic gentleman, "only we do all our talkin' before the fight is over, see?"—*Chicago News.*

— Louise—"The bishop looked awfully cross, didn't he?

Isabel—Well, no wonder; every one of the bridesmaids had on bigger sleeves than he had.

— Old Meanfusser—"Me give you anything? No, I won't; you're a fraud. You've not blind at ail."

The Indignant One—"If I wasn't blind dy'er think I'd ask such a miserable, mean-lookin' cove as you for anything?"—*Oakland Times.*

— A Diagnosis Up to Date: Miss Summers (sentimentally)—"Ah, Mr. Wheeler, whenever I look at this bust of Dante, the sombre saturnity of it moves me strangely."

Mr. Wheeler—"Um—er, yes; the old gent has a regular bicycle face, hasn't he?"—*Puck.*

Weak, Irritable, Tired

"I Was No Good on Earth."

Dr. Miles' Nervine strengthens the weak, builds up the broken down constitution, and permanently cures every kind of nervous disease.

"About one year ago I was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, Creeping sensation in my legs, Slight palpitation of my heart, Distracting confusion of the mind, Serious loss or lapse of memory. Weighted down with care and worry. I completely lost appetite And felt my vitality wearing out, I was weak, irritable and tired, My weight was reduced to 160 lbs., In fact I was no good, on earth.

A friend brought me Dr. Miles' book, "New and Startling Facts," and I finally decided to try a bottle of Dr. MILES' Restorative Nervine. Before I had taken one bottle I could sleep as well as a 10-yr.-old boy. My appetite returned greatly increased.

When I had taken the sixth bottle My weight increased to 176 lbs., The sensation in my legs was gone; My nerves steadied completely; My memory was fully restored. My brain seemed clearer than ever. I felt as good as any man on earth. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is A great medicine, I assure you."

Augusta, Me. WALTER R. BURBANK.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills are guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.
June 15 1y su fr th change.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. J. E. Whisnant, of Danville, who was running as flagman on the local freight No. 61, was killed at High Point Wednesday night at 8.30 o'clock. He was caught between the bumpers while coupling cars.

— Wilson *Advance*: The demand for sewerage bonds shows how well our town is thought of by investors. Already the town clerk has had numbers of bids for the entire issue of $17,000. There will apparently be no difficulty in placing them at or above par.

— Scotland Neck *Democrat*: Mrs. W. W. Jones was summoned to Rocky Mount by a telegram a few days ago which announced the sudden death of her father, Mr. W. C. Finch. Mr. Finch was a resident of many years previous to his removal to Rocky Mount a few months ago. He graduated from Wake Forest College with the degree of A. B. in 1853. He was licensed to practice law December 30, 1854, and has since resided at Ringwood in this county.

— Mr. Edgar Keech died at his home in Tarboro last Thursday, the 19th, aged about 24 years.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: F. J. Tranter, who lived here, died suddenly Sunday night. — We regret to announce the death of Mrs. B. C. Taylor, which sad event occurred at her residence in town on Monday night. She died of a yellow chill. — Walter J. Curtis, agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, was arrested Saturday, the 14th instant, charged with embezzling money belonging to the Company. After a preliminary hearing before a magistrate he was committed to Nash county jail in default of bond to await the action of the grand jury.

— Salisbury *World*: Mail-agent H. A. Williams gave the *World* the latest last night in regard to the seven hundred gallons of whiskey that was spilled in a Morganton bar Sunday night. The proprietor had in his employment S. B. Pearson, but had recently discharged him. Mr. Pearson retaliated by destroying every vessel in the house and when the proprietor walked into his bar Monday morning a river of whiskey greeted his eyes. Pearson was tried and placed under a $5,000 bond, which he gave. —Mrs. Johannah Moyle, of Gold Hill, last week killed a hog which weighed five hundred and seventy-five pounds.

— Asheville *Citizen*: During a row at the house of Mrs. Griffin in Laurel in Madison county on Saturday last, William Norton, a residence of that section, was ordered from the house and on his refusal to leave Mrs. Norton attempted to force him from the cabin. In the scuffle that ensued Mrs. Griffin aimed a blow at the head of Norton with a butcher knife and cut one of his ears in two. Norton was finally landed outside the building and as the door was closed on him he pulled a pistol and fired, the bullet passing through the door and entering the woman's arm. Norton will need a new ear, but Mrs. Griffin's wound is not thought to be dangerous.

A SUBTLE POLITICAL JOKE.

How Frontenac County, It Is Said, Once Acquired a Treasurer.

"Did you ever," asked Major Hotchkiss, "hear about the best joke concocted in Frontenac county, Minn.—a semipolitical joke in which both Democrats and Republicans can take an intellectual pleasure, but which ought to make a Mugwump fairly shout for joy?

"Well, here are the facts: In 1881 there was the usual county sent fight between rival towns. One got it by ballot, but the other went after it by mule; got it, too, and took it home. The courthouse was a small, light building, almost the only weight about it being the bullets fired into it by the citizens of the town it was taken from, and eight spans of lusty territorial mules handled it easily.

"It was a dozen miles to the other town, so it took three or four hours. Of course most of the county officers were left behind, since they sympathized with the town which was abandoned. The little party in charge of the building were talking over who would probably occupy the various offices vacant, when they were suddenly hailed by a man who came out of a small 'claim shanty' and shouted, 'Hi, there!' in peremptory tones. The driver, who was mayor of the town they were approaching, drew up, and the man came in and took his seat on the stool at the desk formerly occupied by the county treasurer. He waved his hand and said:

"'Gentlemen, allow me to announce that from this moment I am treasurer of Frontenac county. Drive on.'

"The man was recognized as a not particularly popular settler of no political importance.

"'What does this mean?' demanded the editor of The Prairie City John L. Sullivan, a local sheet.

"'It means just this,' said the man vigorously, 'that I have long wanted this office, but have never made a move to get it because I've been following the preaching of your paper that the office should seek the man, not the man the office. When I saw you coming down the road, I says to my wife, "There comes that office a-seeking me at last, and I'll just go out and accept it." Gentlemen, those of you that owe taxes will please walk up and settle.'

"It was considered so good a joke that the man was allowed to keep the position. He held the place two years, cleaned out the safe one dark night and went to South America."—New York Tribune.

Worth's Passion For Lace.

One of the Worth stories that received credence a few years ago in the American colony in Paris was to the effect that a certain rich person went to him with a quantity of almost priceless lace to be used on a gown she desired to wear at a grand wedding. The dress came home in due season, and then the lady observed a change in the disposition of the lace that by no means pleased her. She could scarcely believe her own senses, and called in a friend, who accompanied her at the final trying on, she left it to her if the lace did not seem scant and quite different from its original arrangement. Assuredly. What could be the matter? In all haste the two women rushed off to interview the great man, only to be told he preferred the trimming as it was and should not alter it! "But I had more lace than you have put on, Mr. Worth!" exclaimed the owner. "There were five"— "Madame," interrupted the autocrat, "is not this dress beautiful?" And that was all the satisfaction the lady ever received. She threatened to go to law, but was deterred by the advice of friends, who knew the dangers of invoking French justice where a question of dressmaking was concerned. Mr. Worth professed to have unbounded love for antique laces, and it is surmised this passion sometimes got the better of him.—Boston Herald.

Where He Belonged.

A clergyman who must have believed in preaching seven days in the week had his attention attracted by a jockey who appeared to be trying to take in a simple gentleman by selling him a broken winded horse for a sound one.

The minister drew the gentleman aside and advised him to be on his guard, at the same time pointing out the horse's weak points. The gentleman thanked him, and the bargain was off. The jockey was nettled.

"Parson," said he, "I had much rather hear you preach than to see you interfering in this way between man and man."

"Very well," answered the clergyman, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you might have heard me."

"Where was that?" asked the horse dealer.

"In the state prison," said the minister. —San Francisco Argonaut.

Many glass ornaments found in Etruscan tombs contain small objects or images in the interior. How the ornaments were made is still a mystery.

During the time of Christ two sparrows were sold for a farthing, or, according to another evangelist, five were sold for 2 farthings.

BOOMED THE PEANUT

A MERCHANT SAYS THAT IS ONE OF THE THINGS DONE BY THE WAR.

An Enormous Increase in the Peanut Crop Due to the Old Soldiers—A Steady Demand, No Longer Limited to Fourth of July and Circus Days.

"I don't suppose there are many people who know that the ever popular peanut came originally to this country with the first cargo of slaves that landed on our shores," said a dealer in nuts and fruits, "but such is the interesting fact. The peanut is a native of Africa, and in its wild state is as full of oil almost as a fat possum. Cultivation and change of soil have greatly reduced its oleaginous quality, although the nuts raised in North Carolina secrete enough oil yet to make them in demand in France, where they combine with their African progenitor and cotton seed to make a great deal of the olive oil we find in our restaurants and groceries.

"And I don't believe there are many people outside of those who have is who ever heard of the peanut habit. You don't like raw peanuts, do you? I thought not. No one does until he acquires the habit, and then he wants his raw peanuts just as regular as he wants his tobacco, provided he chews or smokes, and if he has the peanut habit the chances are he is not a tobacco chewer. The funny part of the peanut habit is that it prevails only among veterans of the late war who served either in Virginia or Tennessee or North Carolina. These are the states where the bulk of the peanut crop is grown.

"Perhaps you can remember how things were before the war. If you can't, I will tell you that the peanut then was chiefly a holiday luxury to the great mass of people in this country. The day when the circus was in town, or when the county fair was showing its pumpkins and four minute horse trots, or when the great and glorious Fourth of July had come around again, were about the only occasions when the popular yearning for the peanut was in any measure satisfied. On these memorable occasions the nut was shucked and masticated until it couldn't rest. It was only in the towns and large villages that the favored few could have peanuts with them always. Before the war there wasn't a peanut roaster in the whole country outside of the big towns and cities, and the rural dealers bought their stock already roasted and delivered to them in big, coarse bags. Today every crossroads from Maine to California has its peanut stand and its wheezing steam roaster, and the great American nut has no better standing on circus day or Fourth of July than it has on any ordinary day of the year, except that there is greater concentration of energy as to its shucking and chewing on these red letter days.

"Now, then, a large proportion of the soldiers who went to Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina were from the rural districts of the north. So when they got among the peanut patches they were, metaphorically speaking, right in clover. At first they roasted at their campfires the peanuts they pulled from the patches, but it wasn't long before they not only acquired a taste for them raw, but actually preferred them that way. The result was that the boys discovered after awhile that they hankered after their peanuts pretty nearly as much as they did for their tobacco, and after they got home they brought the longing with them. What has been the consequence? The demand for peanuts increased so much immediately after the war that the crop didn't begin to supply it. Wide awake farmers saw the point, and garden patches where peanuts had been grown for nobody knew how long were abandoned for broad fields, which were planted with the popular nut, and today Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina are growing something like 8,000,000 bushels of peanuts a year, a result due almost entirely to the civil war and the contracting of the peanut habit by the soldiers of both armies.

"Naturally the returned soldiers' loud call for peanuts soon placed the nut within their reach, and that of the rural population to the further limit of Way Back, and the nut ceased forever to be simply a holiday luxury. The floor of the backwoods grocery is now littered nightly with the shucks of peanuts hot from a revolving roaster as thickly as it ever was on the Fourth of July in the olden time, and the old soldier can get his supply of raw peanuts at Way Back Corners just as fresh and regular almost as if he were still on the old camp ground, yanking the nuts from their native soil.

"While the Virginia peanuts are the best, their popularity was threatened a couple of years ago. Consumers began to complain of their having a peculiarly disagreeable taste and smell, and they did too. What caused this was a mystery in the trade for a long time. Finally it was learned that sometimes the shells of a growing crop are discolored by a prolonged spell of wet weather, and, as one thing that recommends the Virginia peanut as a favorite in the market is its clean, white, glistening shell, a process of cleaning the damaged crop was invented. In it certain chemicals were used that impregnated the meat of the nut while cleaning the shell. When this was discovered, the artificial cleaning of peanut shells was discontinued until the difficulty in the process could be remedied, which has been done.

"Norfolk is the greatest peanut center in the world, about 1,000,000 bushels being handled there during the year. It is a pretty sight to see a peanut plantation when the vines are in blossom. The blossoms are a bright yellow and the vines a vivid green. No, the nut does not grow from the blossom. As soon as the blossom appears, though, a fine branch forms on the vine and shoots down into the ground. The peas, as the nuts are called on the plantations, form on the shoot beneath the ground, like potatoes. When the crop is gathered in October, the vines are plowed up, and the nuts hang to their roots. Vines and all are piled in cocks in the field, and in 20 days the nuts are ready to be pulled off, placed in bags and taken to the factories. There they are cleansed of dirt, assorted into different grades and polished in revolving cylinders, when they are ready for the consumer, whether he is the old soldier with the confirmed peanut habit or the lover of the nut smoking hot from the roaster."—New York Sun.

Ten Long Words.

A correspondent wants to know if the telegraph companies would send the following ten words, which he says are the ten largest words in the language, at the regular rates for ten words: Valetudinarianism, subconstitutionalist, incomprehensibility, philoprogenitiveness, honorificibilitudinity, anthropophagenenarian, disproportionableness, velocipedestrianistical, transubstantiationableness, proantitransubstantiationist. He can easily find out by sending them.—New York Tribune.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the bes remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

Knights of the Maccabees.

The State Commander writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures where all other remedies fail." Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD KNOW THAT

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

Pain-Killer is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

Pain-Killer IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Pain-Killer is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, &c.

Pain-Killer is the well tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

IS RECOMMENDED

By *Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals.*

BY EVERYBODY.

Pain-Killer is a Medicine Chest in itself, and few vessels leave port without a supply of it.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS."

dec 17 tu th sa

Some of Queen Mary's Jewels.

When Elizabeth had her heart's desire—when Mary's head had fallen on the block—a catalogue of her goods was made at Fotheringay on Feb. 20, 1586-7. We find "a little tablet of gold enameled, containing the picture of the king of Scots." Sir George Clerk of Penicuik possesses a similar gold case, enameled with very small miniatures of Mary and of her son, James VI. Miniatures of the French king and queen Mary had in a blue enameled book of gold. "A little bird of gold, enameled green," is probably the parrot which we meet in an early inventory. There is an enameled boy (sometimes called "a Cupid") from happier days, her first husband's gift, with rubies, diamonds and a great pearl. Her first husband's miniature, in an enamel case, was still with her, and a gold and pearl martin also in the old inventories. A jewel in the form of a tortoise may be the rubied tortue, the gift of David Rizzio. Several trinkets the queen bequeathed to Bastian Pages, who was married on the night of Darnley's slaying. There are altogether about 80 pieces of jewelry and objects of jeweler's art, but of diamonds only two or three, and these small. Such were the jetsam of so many wrecks—wrecks of happiness, power, even of good name, of fame, sorrows wherein all was lost save courage and faith.—Andrew Lang in Good Words.

One Fish Has Many Names.

There are few things so variously named as fishes. Almost every fish has many names, according to localities, and some fishes are known in one locality by as many as five names. It is said that there is scarcely a fish that has not a different name for every hundred miles along the coast. The striped bass of these waters is, for instance, in Baltimore, called a rockfish, or rock. Our weakfish farther south is called a sea trout, and so on. There are fishes that have as many as 25 names on our Atlantic coast.—Chicago Times-Herald.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams, ℔ lb	13½	@	14
Sides, ℔ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders, ℔ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides, ℔ lb	5¾	@	5¾
Shoulders, ℔ lb	5½	@	5
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each	1 85	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX, ℔ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	45
Virginia Meal	50	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ℔ lb			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ℔ lb	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15½	@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	6	@	6¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen	10	@	13½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ half barrel	6 00	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice	3 75	@	3 80
Straight	3 75	@	3 85
First Patent		@	4 25
GLUE— ℔ lb	27½	@	10
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	43½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47½	@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½	@	48½
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	3¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	9½	@	9@
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(City sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	28	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ℔ keg. Cut 50d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City mess	10 50	@	10 50
Rump		@	10 00
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	65
American		@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Gra'd		@	5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¾
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	10	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	5 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	3	@	3½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Unwashed	13½	@	
Burrs		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 20.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for country and 25¾ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on Change firm at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard at $1 30, Virgin and Yellow dip $1 60.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 24¾c; rosin, strained, $0 95; good strained $1 00; tar $0 95; cr

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." Edwin F. Pardee, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." Carlos Martyn, D.D., New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

CASTORIA

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading —Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The **Lumberman** needs it in case of accident.

The **Housewife** needs it for general family use.

The **Canaler** needs it for his teams and his men.

The **Mechanic** needs it always on his work bench.

The **Miner** needs it in case of emergency.

The **Pioneer** needs it—can't get along without it.

The **Farmer** needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The **Steamboat man or the Boatman** needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The **Horse-fancier** needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The **Stock-grower** needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The **Railroad man** needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The **Backwoodsman** needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The **Merchant** needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

No novels now, but novelettes;
Cigars give place to cigarettes,
Titanic "suns" to twinkling "stars,"
Pictures to sketches, "pomes" to "pars,"
Bonnets to things like housemaids' caps,
Banquets to tidbits, books to scraps,
And three volume novels to "short stories,"
Gibbon-like length and epic glories,
Like mammoths and cave bears, are gone,
Earth brings not back the mastodon.
The microbe takes its place. They kill us
Not by a giant, but bacillus.
Monsters, huge dragons, Laidly worms,
We fear no more. 'Tis unseen "germs"
That floor us in our life's full pride.
We want a "Jack the Germicide,"
And not the giant killer, now.
Behemoth and the big bowwow
Are gone, for aught not smart and little
We do not care one jot or tittle.

—Punch.

A WONDERFUL MOTOR.

An Electro-Magnetic Machine That Fooled a Number of Investors.

About 20 years ago a Mr. Paine had an electro-magnetic engine in Newark, in which many persons whose names are not unknown to fame, and who certainly ought to have known better, "took much stock" in the literal as well as figurative sense. Being in Newark on some other business, I was waited upon by Mr. Paine and invited to see the machine. I accepted the invitation and went with him. The apparatus was shown off with great success, starting with full velocity the moment a connection was made with a little battery of four cells, driving lathes, sawing wood, etc., in a way that demonstrated several horsepower at least. I need hardly say that I was not convinced that perpetual motion had been discovered, but only looked out for the trick.

Nothing, however, could be demonstrated without taking the ponderous machinery to pieces. Near the end of my visit, however, in connection with a pseudo explanation of some point, Mr. Paine once more connected the battery, whereupon the machine, in place of starting promptly as before, made a few turns and stopped. This was of course accounted for by the inventor as caused by some derangement of parts, but as, a few minutes later, I went down stairs, I looked at my watch and found that it was five minutes after 6 o'clock. The building at large contained a steam engine, and power was confessedly used in all other parts except those occupied by Mr. Paine. This remarkable failure to start at just about 6 o'clock, therefore, revealed the actual source of energy. The little battery without doubt operated either a belt shafter in a room below or signaled a confederate similarly located for a like purpose.

Not long after Mr. Paine and his electric engine were unsuccessfully sought for by some of his stockholders, and all that was found was a portion of an iron frame of the machine, showing an interior passage for a belt to act on its axle from the room below. The connection between the arrival of 6 o'clock and the stoppage of the motor which I had noticed in my visit, and had, of course, referred to its true cause, was thus demonstrated.—Cassier's Magazine.

BONAPARTE IN EGYPT.

Isolated by the English, He Worked Steadily to Colonize the Country.

"This is the moment," said Bonaparte on hearing how Brueys' splendid fleet had been annihilated and his own retreat cut off, "when characters of a superior order assert themselves." "The English," he cried on another occasion, "will compel us to do greater things than we meant to." So far from his activity being lamed in the isolation of Egypt it was redoubled. To preserve the fiction of his mission as the restorer of Ottoman power the tricolor and the crescent floated everywhere side by side, while prayers were said for both France and Turkey in the mosques. The utmost respect was paid to the Koran and its precepts.

Menou and a number of others made an open profession of Islam. To soothe all popular apprehension existing institutions were changed only to strengthen them, while contemplated reforms were to follow only as increasing public enlightenment demanded them. In particular the utmost respect was paid to the marriage customs, and no license among the common soldiers was tolerated.

In marked contrast was Bonaparte's own conduct. An intercepted letter written from Alexandria to his brother Joseph expressed jealous doubts of Josephine's fidelity, or rather a certainty of her infidelity. From that instant his own licentiousness became a scandal even to the loose notions of his train. But outwardly he affected the inflated speech of a semidivine messenger. Once, while visiting the burial crypt in the pyramid of Cheops, he pretended to a mufti that he was a proselyte and pronounced with an air of conviction the Mohammedan creed. Every element in the population, however—Copts, Turks, Greeks and Arabs—was courted and made to share in the administration. Printing presses were established, and the French scholars, though surprised and disenchanted by what they found, united into an institute and began the study of every possible improvement in politcal, social and domestic economy. Nor was the army forgotten. The captured Mamelukes and other available youth were enrolled in the French battalions and taught the drill and discipline of war. Even the scattered Bedouin received the conqueror's flattering attentions with ever lessening distrust.

All this was part of a plan to effect a religious and political revolution in the east, the two to move hand in hand, by an appeal to Mohammedan zeal for co-operation with those who had already destroyed Christianity in Europe. Talleyrand was to have been the representative in Constantinople of the same idea. But he had broken his promise and staid at home, and neither the sultan as the political and religious head of Islam nor its devotees were for a moment deceived. On the well known principle that offers of peace come best while war is hottest Bonaparte's iron hand was shown in certain most stringent regulations, and one determined insurrection was put down with merciless rigor. The domestic relations of the people were sacred, but they must buy indemnity with the payment of all their cash, and treasure wherever found was seized for the army chest. The old city barriers of Cairo were broken down, and fortified turrets were built in their places. Resistance of any kind met with quick punishment, and heads fell throughout the land with such regularity and frequency as to force from the natives a recognition of Bonaparte as el kebir (the exalted). —Professor W. M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

A rapidly rising barometer indicates an unsettled condition of the weather; a gradual rise the contrary.

Lake Itaska has its title from a Sioux word meaning "head of the river."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Why One Man Has No Faith In the Most Convincing Kind.

In the party were several lawyers and two business men. The discussion turned upon circumstantial evidence. One of the party said:

"I would never convict a man upon circumstantial evidence if I were in the jury box. Even if it was of the most convincing kind I could never bring myself to convict, for there is an experience in my own life which I can never look back to without a shudder, and only the hand of Providence, I believe, saved me from the gallows, although I would have been entirely innocent."

The other members of the party saw a story in sight and waited expectantly. The speaker said:

"When I was a boy about 19 years old, I was employed as clerk in a hotel in a town up on the Canadian border. I was a sort of chore boy around the place and did a little of everything. The proprietor of the place had a son about my own age who was inclined to assume an air of command that nettled me. He and I had our boyish fights and often came to blows, but were never angry long.

"Adjoining the office of the hotel was the barroom, and the entrance was through a swinging screen door. When the bartender went out for dinner, I used to go in and 'tend bar. One day the proprietor's son and I had been having it pretty hard, and I was mad. The bartender called to me to come in as he was going out. I started, and as I passed through the door I turned and called to the proprietor's son that I was getting tired of his bullying, and that if he did not let up some day I would kill him. The bartender heard me, but only laughed.

"After he went out I started rummaging through the drawers and found an old pistol which I had seen around the place for months and which I thought was unloaded. While I was working at it the proprietor's son came in. There was not another person within hearing. I leveled the pistol at his heart and said, 'I told you I would kill you some day, and now I am going to do it.' I intended to scare him, and I did it, for he turned white as a sheet and threw up his hands to shield his face.

"I intended to snap the trigger just for fun, but just then a canary bird hanging over the bar began to sing. I said testily, 'We don't want any music at this funeral,' and leveled the revolver at the bird and pulled the trigger. There was a flash and a report. The bird was shot out of the cage in a bleeding bundle of feathers. The bullet kept on and went across the street and lodged in the wainscoting alongside a second story window where two women were sewing.

"I was the worst frightened person in the party. If I had followed my original impulse I should have killed that fellow, and no jury in the world, when my previous utterances had been given as testimony, would have believed that it was an accident. That cured me, and I don't put much faith in circumstantial evidence any more."—New York Tribune.

Misplaced Sympathy.

Passing down a quiet street in Belgravia the other evening something dark in the middle of the road attracted my attention. It appeared to be either a cat or a dog. My interest in the creature was aroused when a hansom cab came dashing down the street, which the animal did not seem to hear. I shouted to it, but the thing did not move. Neither did the cabby take heed, but drove straight for it.

I was horror struck, death in any form being very terrible to me, and a sickening feeling came over me as I heard its ribs crushed under the wheel. I walked into the road, partly to see if the poor thing were quite dead, partly to see what animal it really was. I bent down to look at it and was surprised to find it apparently still alive.

A closer examination, however, proved it was the wind that caused it to stir, and I had been moved almost to tears by what was not a cat nor a dog, but nothing more than an old broken umbrella.—London Standard.

Vice President Breckinridge.

Mr. Breckinridge had in a remarkable degree the characteristics of his blood. He was born of one of the oldest and most celebrated families of Kentucky, and he and his admirers were wont to boast that in him had been bred the blood of those families to a higher perfection than in any other of her sons then in public life. He was a genuine Kentucky thoroughbred and exhibited in a marked degree the points of his lineage. He was distinguished more for personal impressiveness of speech and manner, of figure and address, than for intellectual power and would be classed not with the constructors of institutions, but rather with those who fashion and polish what others design and rough hew. —Henry L. Dawes in Century.

Diamond Setting For Tools.

In working hard materials with diamonds set in metal there has always been a difficulty in preventing the stone from being ripped out by the strain. An effective method of doing this has been devised. A little block of steel, suitably notched to receive the diamond, is brought to a red heat, the diamond is inserted, and the block is passed through a small roll. The diamond is thus firmly imbedded in the block, though projecting slightly beyond its surface, and defies the strain of the most exacting work.

Gurkhas as Skirmishers.

The hill tribes of the northwest Indian frontier fear Gurkhas even more than Sikh or British soldiers. The Gurkha is himself a highlander, a born sportsman and a good climber. His powers of stalking and taking advantage of cover are remarkable. In the battalion about 50 men per battalion are specially trained as scouts. The best shikaris are selected, practiced in point to point running over rough ground and occasionally told off with blank ammunition to stalk each other on the hillside. Each man fires whenever he sees his enemy, and he is held to be the victor who first shouts out the name of his opponent correctly to the officer superintending the training. In a hill campaign such practiced scouts are specially useful. They enjoy the excitement of stalking and shooting the snipers who prowl round our camps on the lookout for a shot.—Blackwood's Magazine.

HAD A SNAKE DINNER

THE MAJOR'S STORY OF A SPREAD, WITH RATTLER AS THE LEADER.

The Snake Tasted Like the Fried Breast of a Tender Spring Chicken, but the Novice Held His Portion Down With Frequent Drafts of Generous Wine.

Clouds of tobacco smoke filled the corner of the little up town cafe where they were telling snake stories, and the yarns that were told were decidedly thrilling. Of course they were all true. The southern man in the party, Major X., for some years past a successful lawyer in this city, had been telling about the Devil's swamp, down south, and its extraordinary number and variety of reptiles. Suddenly he asked, "Did you ever eat rattlesnake?

"Oh, you needn't laugh," he said. "I've eaten it, and it was good too. This is the way it came about: At Bay St. Louis, the place, you know, where the pugilists have in the last few years trained for their prize fights in the south, there used to live an old Frenchman named Pierrot. He came from the country back of Lyons, France, where they eat snails, frogs, and, it seems, snakes as well. Pierrot was a famous hunter, and, though the deer and turkey had been driven away from the neighborhood, he was the most successful hunter of quail, squirrel, rabbit, woodcock and jacksnipe, with which the country back of the bay abounded.

"I had heard that Pierrot was a feeder on snakes and asked him about it. He admitted that he ate rattlesnake whenever he could get it, and invited me to dine with him the next time he secured a prize.

"It was about a week after that, in the middle of June, that old Pierrot informed me that he had captured a live rattler. He had pinned the snake down with a forked stick and extracted its fangs by jerking them out with a silk handkerchief, which the reptile had struck at. The snake was kept in a wooden box, and I was taken around to see it. It was a sleek, chubby looking fellow with eight rattles. We were to have the dinner next day at Burratini's. Ciraccio Burratini came originally from somewhere near Naples and was as fond of snakes and snails as old Pierrot was. A fourth member of the dinner party was a Marseilles man named Bayonne, who had fed on escargots, sea spiders and things like that pretty much all his life. He was a good cook besides. So the preparation of the dinner was left to him.

"Burratini kept a saloon on the line of the Shell road, which skirts the Mississipi sound, with wide galleries running round the house. A giant live oak tree, hanging with Spanish moss, kept the spot in continual shade, and from the front yards of the houses near by floated the odors of acacias, capo jasmines and oleanders. It was in this lovely Andalusian spot, with the sea breezes floating in fresh from the gulf, that we sat on the seaward veranda to eat our feast.

"We had other things besides rattlesnake of course, but snake was served at each course after the shrimp and soup. Shrimp, you know, the small river variety, is one of the best appetizers land or water furnishes for the delectation of an educated palate. Well, we had shrimp, a rich onion soup and then a court bouillon of Spanish mackerel.

"Don't know what a court bouillon is? The fish is smothered in sherry with a sauce of finely chopped onions and garlic, parsley and spice, and it's a royal dish, I tell you. No, it's not a bouillabaisse, but if you don't like highly spiced food I wouldn't advise you to try it.

"After the court bouillon there was fillet of rattlesnake. The slices were first dipped in the beaten yolks of eggs, thinly sprinkled with finely ground cornmeal and fried in swimming oil. I forgot to say that the court bouillon was not wholly of Spanish mackerel. Snake was one of the components, and that is how I first got my taste of rattlesnake. I was not told, however, that snake was mixed with the fish.

"There was a lot of wine, of course, a good, well bodied French claret, and by the time the fillet of snake was served, I was pretty well fortified for the gastronomic ordeal. It looked nice and tempting, but I could see snakes as plainly as any old toper ever did after an unfed debauch. A generous wine, though, is a great alleviation of that sort of abhorrence, and I tackled the snake.

"Taste? As well as I can remember, it tasted like the fried breast of spring chicken, but if I hadn't kept my goblet filled, I don't know how it would have tasted. I know that I bolted the morsels and then instantly washed them down with wine to keep the thing from wriggling.

"After that we had stewed snake with mushrooms, with polenta as a side dish. The polenta was added in deference to Burratini, as most Italians of his class think a meal is incomplete without that most filling but rather vacuous of boiled grits. The snake was used up by this time, and we finished our repast with a feast of escargots, or rather sea snails.

"The snails the oystermen bring up with their tongs from the sounds and bayous tributary to the gulf are almost as palatable as the escargots imported from the south of France. Yes, I saw snakes next day, but I attributed the delusion to the wine."—New York World.

Exchange No Robbery In This Case.

A young governess was sitting in a tram car when a stylishly dressed man entered, who displayed prominently a valuable diamond ring on one of his fingers. He soon after got out, and the young lady, on arriving at her destination, stepped out as well and found, on putting her hand in her pocket, that her purse was gone.

She, however, found a strange article in her pocket, which, to her astonishment, turned out to be the identical ring which her fellow traveler had been so ostentatiously displaying.

Examination proved that the ring was no flash article, a jeweler appraising it as of the value of at least £30. Fortunately for the lady there was only 2 shillings in the purse she had lost. The ring had evidently slipped off the pickpocket's finger when he was in the act of abstracting the purse. —London Globe.

Vocation and Avocation.

As they talked there mingled with the sound of their voices the murmur of the cataract of the Sioux.

The scene, the shrewd reader will naturally conjecture, is thus located at Sioux Falls. "I love you," he madly cried. "Be mine."

He sighed wearily.

"Oh, let's not talk shop," she rejoined. —Detroit Tribune.

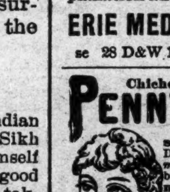
Right In It.

Mistress—Did you manage to find the basket of eggs that was on the pantry floor, Kate?

Servant—Oh, yes, mum—aisily. I shtepped in it.—Pick Me Up.

FAILING MANHOOD

General and Nervous Debility.



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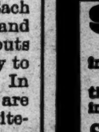

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It Is Strange

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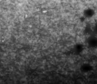

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W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—Wilmington—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv..Jacksonville......Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv..Maysville........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv..Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55
5 2?	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

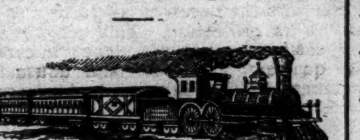
Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadeldhia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.52 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 02 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.34 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 47 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6 45 a m. Darlington 7.20 a m, †7 30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, †7 55 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m.

†Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

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The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv....Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv.....Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 25 a. m
6 12 "	Lv......Maxton.. .. Ar	9 28 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv....Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur .Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax ... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 23
Arrive Greensboro	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......
		A. M.	
Leave Maxton	6 13	12 45	......
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 48
Leave Charlotte			10 48
Leave Lincolnton			12 05
			P. M.
Leave Shelby			1 50
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 402 Daily
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 10
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30	
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30	
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05	

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5.26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5.20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

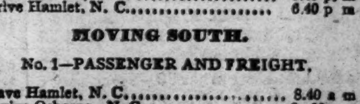
For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

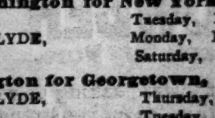
dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Monday,	Dec. 23
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Dec. 28

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Dec. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Monday,	Dec. 30
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 5

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Thursday,	Dec. 26
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Dec. 31

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. dec 21 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1895

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market—Total Net Receipts at the Ports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The following are the total net receipts at the ports since September 1st, 1895: Galveston, 608,161; New Orleans, 1,044,021; Mobile, 125,878; Savannah, 483,105; Charleston, 196,945; Wilmington, 129,856; Norfolk, 168,084; Baltimore, 21,615; New York, 45,471; Boston, 47,121; Newport News, 5,207; Philadelphia, 21,215; West Point, 107,627; Brunswick, 43,687; Texas City, 27,787; Port Royal, 36,798; Pensacola, 8,200. Total, 3,110,292.

The *Sun* says: Cotton declined fourteen to fifteen points, then rallied and closed very steady at a net decline of seven to nine points, with sales of 358,800 bales. Spot cotton here declined 1-16c.

To-day's features: Of course the decline to-day was largely attributed to the semi-panic in New York and London stock markets. That caused heavy liquidation in cotton and encouraged the shorts to attack the market. To-night the short interests is much larger than it has been for some time past. On the decline strong houses came to the front and bought freely, and the market quickly rallied. Liverpool showed surprising strength; that is, it was surprising to the bears, but bulls believe that it is only what might be expected and that if the trouble between this country and Great Britain should assume an even graver aspect, England will buy American cotton on an immense scale, as its stocks are understood to be small. Aside from the political situation, the position of cotton is regarded by well-informed people as inherently firm. German shorts raided the market to-day and caught a good many stop orders, but in the latter business there was considerable covering, while, as already intimated, strong interests friendly to cotton stepped forward and bought freely, a fact which greatly prompted the rally.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Decline in Prices of All Products Caused by War Talk and the Semi-Panic in the New York Stock Exchange.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Wheat was dangerously close to a panic to-day. Twice during the session it appeared as though there was no hope of averting a catastrophe, but happily the feeling underwent a favorable change in each instance. At the opening a decline of ⅛@½c from yesterday's closing was established, followed immediately by a further loss, but later prices steadied and the trade became less excited. About 11 a. m. a second alarm was sounded and a loss of 1c from the previous low point took place, with long wheat coming on the market from all directions. The action of the New York stock market and the war talk, which appeared in all the morning papers, was directly responsible for the alarming condition which prevailed in grain. London was selling American securities in New York with the effect of producing a veritable panic at that place, with breaks of six to twelve points in everything on the list. Money quotations rose rapidly until 80 per cent. was asked. A rally in the stock market had a saving influence on other speculative trade. May wheat opened 58¾ to 58½c, declined to 57⅛c, closing at 57½ @57⅝c—1¾@1⅛c under yesterday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel lower.

The nervousness of the leading grain market and the New York stock market extended to corn as well as to everything else on the floor. Longs sold freely and not a few of the bears took advantage of the excited and weak condition of the market to increase their short lines. When wheat and stocks steadied the corn market recovered a portion of the loss made early. May corn opened at 28c, declined to 27¾c, closing at 27⅞c—⅛@⅜c under yesterday. Cash corn was ½c lower.

The depression witnessed in the other markets was present likewise in oats. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were ¼c lower.

Provisions—In this market there was no exception to the rule and prices suffered from the weakness of stocks and grain. Trading did not assume very large proportions, but there was well defined disinclination to buying or holding product. The lack of confidence was of more potency as a factor than was a steady to firm hog market. Closing prices were 12½c. lower for May pork, 7½c. lower for May lard and 7½ to 10c. lower for May ribs.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending this date:

	1895	1894
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	223,679	354,748
Total receipts to this date..............	3,110,292	4,653,196
Exports for the week	125,668	311,138
Total exports to this date..............	1,911,232	3,075,108
Stock in all United States ports......	1,033,915	1,231,094
Stock at all interior towns............	295,105	228,311
Stock in Liverpool...	965,000	1,073,000
American afloat for Great Britain.....	215,000	375,000

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

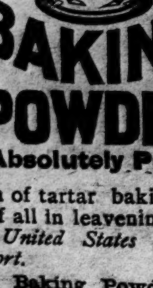
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28@28½c. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, December 20.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25½c; receipts 33 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20 @1 30; receipts 262 barrels.

SAVANNAH, December 20.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26c bid; sales 500 casks; receipts 441 casks. Rosin—pales nominal; other grades were firm; sales of 4,000 barrels; receipts 6,000 barrels. Prices—A, B and C $1 25, D $1 35, E ——, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 80, K $1 95, M $2 30, N $2 80, window glass $3 00, water white $3 25.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall Street, N. Y.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Calls Upon Congress to Relieve the Country from the Dangers of the Present Financial Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The President at 4.20 p. m. sent the following important message to Congress on the financial situation:

To the Congress:

In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of Government gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the Government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than $162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than $79,000,000; that about $16,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message and that quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted.

The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our Government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles.

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity, caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to recur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by a recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this furnishes a signal and impressive warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy.

Of course there can be no doubt as to the complete solvency of our nation nor can there be any just apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasoning and must be taken into account in all efforts to avert the public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that, the executive branch of the Government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to herein express the earnest hope that the Congress in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance will not take a recess from its labors before it has by legislative enactment or declaration done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of this Government, and a scrupulous regard for honest dealing, afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens, the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of the Congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent in a time of fear and apprehension any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds, or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by legislative action to relieve the dangers of the present emergency.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 20, 1895.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The message which the President sent to the Senate this afternoon was the outcome of a prolonged session of the Cabinet. Friday is one of the regular semi-weekly Cabinet days and the President and those members of his official family who were in town assembled in the Cabinet room at the usual hour—11 o'clock. Those present, besides the President, were Secretary Olney, Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Harmon, Postmaster General Wilson and Secretary Morton. The absentees were Secretary Lamont, who is in New York, Secretary Herbert, who was on a railroad train between New York and Washington, and Secretary Hoke Smith, who was detained at home by the dangerous illness of his little daughter. Reports of the serious condition of affairs in Wall street had been coming in for an hour, and after the Cabinet assembled these were sent as fast as received to the Treasury officials, who dispatched the information to Secretary Carlisle at the White House. Before the session had lasted two hours a decision had been reached to send to Congress the message transmitted later. At 1.30 o'clock it was decided by the assembled officials to take a recess in order to give the President an opportunity to draft the message. No inkling of what had been going on inside the Cabinet room had reached the outside world and the fact that the recess came at the usual hour for adjournment naturally allayed any curiosity that might have arisen had the session continued longer. Mr. Cleveland set to work preparing the document and probably had all his ideas in presentable shape when his official associates returned an hour later. By this time it had become known that the gold withdrawals amounted to $3,400,000, bringing down the gold reserve to $69,288,080, very nearly to the figure which was reached at the time of the first bond issue in February, 1894. The reserve at that time dropped to $65,650,000. At the time of the second issue in August, 1894, it stood at $52,500,000, and when the third issue came in February, 1895, it was $41,393,000.

It was 4.40 o'clock when the Cabinet meeting adjourned. Twenty minutes before that time Mr. P. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the President, had started from the White House for the Capitol with a copy of the message to be delivered to the Senate.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Twenty-four Men Killed by an Explosion of Fire-Damp.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Dec. 20.—Twenty-four miners lost their lives to-day in the Nelson mine, entry 10 near Dayton, Tenn., by an explosion of fire-damp. The explosion was succeeded by a terrific crash, which indicated that the roof of the passage through which the men had entered had fallen in. No avenue of escape was left, and there is no possibility that any of them will be found. The mine is the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Co., three miles from the town of Dayton, and is reached by a track.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effects of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

IN THE CONGRESS.

SENATE PASSED THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION BILL.

Another Prolonged Debate—Allen's Resolution Concerning Free Coinage of Silver Agreed To—The President's Message Received—No Action Taken—No Business of Importance Transacted in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day were opened with a prayer by its blind chaplain, invoking the Christmas influence of "peace on earth and good will to men," and asking that the two greatest nations of the earth—of one language, one faith, one baptism and one Lord—should not be embroiled in war. It was delivered with such feeling, earnestness and eloquence that it was ordered to be printed in the *Record*—a very unusual privilege to be accorded to a chaplain's prayer of opening.

The day, however, did not respond to that peaceful opening, and when the hour of adjournment came the Senate had passed, without amendment and without a single negative vote, the House bill appropriating $100,000 for a commission to report to the President on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Sherman's amendment fixing the number of commissioners at three, and requiring their appointment to be "by and with the advice of the Senate," was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, but it had very little support in the Senate and was, at the close of the debate, laid on the table without a division and with only two or three negative votes—the vote being *viva voce*.

The debate took a more excited turn than that of the preceding day. It was opened by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, Republican, who said there was no reason to suppose that war was to be precipitated, but that the American people would not shun war and that they were never more in earnest since the Revolution than they were now.

Mr. Sherman made a plea against excitement and eagerness to arouse the patriotism of the American people, and declared his firm belief that the matter would be settled by arrangement between Great Britain and Venezuela without a drop of American blood being shed.

Mr. Mills deprecated war, and inquired how the revenues to carry on war were to be obtained. He suggested that before going into a war the Constitution should be amended so as to enable Congress to levy personal taxes, particularly the income tax.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican, derided the attempt of English capitalists to create a panic in Wall street and the States, and notified them that the calling of loans and the withdrawal of gold were not the roads to an honorable and peaceful settlement.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada, Populist, ascribed the aroused feeling of the American people to English arrogance, and declared that England could put an end to the excitement by being honest and reasonable.

Mr. White of California, Democrat, believed that when the facts became known there would be an honorable solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, Democrat, looked upon the appointment of the proposed commission as a war-like step and as a very extreme application of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Chandler gave a touch of humor and sprightliness to the debate by lauding the President "with more or less sincerity, for showing himself to be patriotic and American and for being inspired by the genius of Massachusetts in the State Department." Mr. Turpie spoke of the bill as "the crossing of the Rubicon," and so the discussion went on to the close, when the bill was passed just as it came from the House.

After the passage of the Venezuelan commission bill the Senate went into executive session and there, among other things, agreed to the House concurrent resolution for a holiday recess, with an amendment fixing its beginning for to-morrow and its close for the sixth of January.

When the doors were re-opened a message from the President was laid before the Senate urging the necessity of prompt aid to the finances of the Government and that Congress should not take a recess until the necessary financial legislation was provided.

Before the Venezuelan matter came before the Senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Allen of Nebraska, Populist, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the advisability of opening our mints to the free coinage of silver and the issue of Treasury notes to provide for the contingency of war between the British Empire and the United States of America was taken up, and Mr. Allen proceeded to deliver some very caustic remarks at the expense of the President and his supporters on both sides of the chamber. He said that he could conceive of no sufficient cause for the delivery of the President's message. There did not seem to be any demand for it. It occurred to him that the President, having lost the confidence of the people to some extent during the administration of the last two years and nine months, was seeking to restore himself and his party to that confidence and thus induce the people to forget the business condition of the country.

Mr. Allen referred to the bill recently introduced by Mr. Hill to enable ex-Confederate officers to be commissioned as officers in the army or navy of the United States; the one introduced by Mr. Chandler for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for rifles and cannon; and the two introduced by Mr. Hale for an increase of the navy and for a reconstruction of the United States ship Constitution, as so many proofs of the war spirit in the Senate.

He suggested that on the Democratic side there was an attempt to sustain the President for the splendid services of himself and his Secretary of the Treasury in the late political campaigns in New York, Maryland and Kentucky. It was necessary, Mr. Allen thought, for the Populist party to take a stand in the matter. It would not do, he said, to permit the President of the United States and his distinguished associates in the Senate to carry off all the glory and honor. It would not do to permit the Democratic party and the Republican party in the Senate to take off all the glory and honor incident to the Monroe doctrine. It was necessary that the Populist party should have a standing in the matter. In realizing of that fact, the resolution had been prepared, as money was essential to war.

Mr. Platt moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance and the motion was defeated—yeas, 24; nays, 36, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Cameron, Chandler, Gallinger, Gorman, Hale, Hawley, Lodge, McMillan, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Sherman, Smith, Thurston and Wetmore—24.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carter, Chilton, Clark, Cockrell, Dubois, Gibson, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Mantle, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, Wilson—36.

The resolution was then agreed to, Mr. Allen having withdrawn the preamble. It now reads:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby directed and instructed to inquire and report by bill or otherwise whether it would not be expedient and proper for the Government of the United States of America at this time to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16, and in addition thereto issue an adequate volume of full legal tender Treasury notes in the same manner such notes have heretofore been issued and in the interest of national safety withdraw the issue power of national banks and retire all bank currency."

The next business laid before the Senate was the Venezuelan Commission bill, and that was not disposed of until 3.45 p. m. At that hour the Senate proceeded to executive business, and when the doors were re-opened at 4.30 the presiding officer laid before the Senate the President's message, asking that no recess be taken until after financial legislation necessary to preserve the credit of the Government had been enacted.

"I move that the Senate do now adjourn," said Mr. Cockrell, as soon as the reading of the message was concluded.

"Why," said Mr. Hawley, with real or affected surprise, "I expected that some serious consideration would be given to this most important message of the President's by our Democratic friends!"

"We want time to consider it," Mr. Cockrell bluntly rejoined.

And then, at 4.45, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House was in session but twenty minutes to-day and transacted little business of importance.

Mr. Thomas of Michigan, Republican, presented a resolution reciting the fact of an election for Congressman in the First District of Virginia on the November 6th, 1894, resulting in the return of W. A. Jones; that J. J. McDonnell, a candidate at the election, alleged fraud in the contest which if eliminated would result in his (McDonnell's) election and granting McDonnell permission to contest Jones' election as if it had been begun in due and regular order. This with a sworn statement of the case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

At 12.20 the House took a recess for one hour. It reassembled at 1.36 and immediately adjourned to-morrow without transacting any further business.

STOCK MARKET EXCITED

ALMOST A PANIC ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

A Great Rush to Sell—Rumors of Heavy Withdrawals of Gold For Export—Money Rose to 80 Per Cent.—Banks Call in Their Loans—Several Failures.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The dealings at the New York Stock Exchange to-day were attended with unusual excitement and prices broke badly. The Venezuelan question loomed into greater prominence and the news relative to the proceedings at Washington was scanned with more concern. Before the opening of the local market it was known here that prices for Americans in London had broken anywhere from one to four per cent. The result was a great rush to sell stocks the minute the Board opened for business and the movement continued well into the afternoon. London, which has been selling our securities ever since President Cleveland's message on the Venezuela boundary matter was sent into Congress, turned up again at the start with liquidating orders, and it is estimated sold about 50,000 shares of various American stocks. Local operators who have become weakened financially by the recent break in the industrials were forced to sell and thus add to the depression. No discrimination was used, the gilt-edged issues as well as the rattletraps all being thrown on the market, apparently regardless of price. Rumors of heavy withdrawals of gold for export to Europe next week also had a demoralizing influence. Some of the estimates were that ten millions will be forwarded, but at the end of the day no one could be found to confirm this or anything like it. Again, money which has been ruling at 2 per cent. and under to Stock Exchange borrowers, suddenly rose to 80 per cent., and a number of banks began to call in loans. This helped to swell the amount of offerings of long stock and three Stock Exchange firms were forced to the wall. The firms in question—Messrs. S. S. Sands & Co., Nichols, Frothingham & Co. and De Neufville & Co.—in announcing their suspension stated their insolvency was due to the failure of their customers to respond to calls for margins. At the Consolidated Exchange there were also two small failures. The outpouring of stocks and the lack of support from any quarter, led to a break of anywhere from 1 to 15¼ per cent.

National Lead preferred declined 15¼; Consolidated Gas 12; Delaware & Hudson 7; National Lead common 8; Pacific Mail 6½; Pullman 7; Omaha 8; Southern Railway preferred 6⅜; Tennessee Coal 7; Manhattan 8¾; Jersey Central 9; New York Central 6½; Canada Southern 6; Michigan Central 7¾; Illinois Steel 4; Louisville & Nashville 10½; Laclede Gas 8½; Lake Erie & Western preferred 8; Lake Shore 8; General Electric 9¼; Denver preferred 6½; Lackawana 5; Colorado Fuel 5½; St. Paul 10; Burlington & Quincy 6⅜; North West 7¾; Chicago Gas 7¾; Kansas & Texas preferred 9½, and Missouri Pacific 8¼.

The Canadian banks were among the first to call in their loans, and in answer to inquiries some of the foreign capitalists said that they were compelled to use the money to purchase exchange.

Borrowers were compelled to seek elsewhere and near the close the Central Trust Company came into the market and offered $5,000,000, which broke the money rate from 80 to 6 per cent. In the final dealings the rate worked back to 50 per cent. The decline in money started up a little better demand for stocks generally, and on purchase by bargain hunters and others a recovery of 1@7 per cent. took place in the standard issues and eleven per cent. in Land preferred. A rumor which had some influence at this time was to the effect that the head of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate had been called to Washington.

Lead preferred rallied 11 to 84; do. common 4 to 24; Consolidated Gas 6¼ to 145½; Sugar 4¾ to 96⅝; Tobacco 8¾ to 72; Lake Shore 3¾ to 146¾; L. & N. 3¾ to 42¾; Manhattan 5 to 100; New York Central 6¾ to 98½; Canada Southern 2¼ to 46¾; Jersey Central 2¾ to 99½; Rock Island 4 to 67; Delaware & Hudson 2¼ to 120½; Lake Shore 4 to 146; New York Central 3¾ to 95½; Susquehanna & Western preferrd 3½ to 23; Southern Railway preferred 4½ to 26¾; Rubber 4 to 25; Leather preferred 4¾ to 64¾; Western Union 2⅞ to 85⅜.

The gain was not fully miantained, however, and in the final trading the market was feverish and unsettled. Net changes for for the day show losses of 1 to 7 per cent. The total sales were 747,276 shares.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were weak and demoralized to-day in sympathy with the stock market. The depression, to a large extent, was due to sales for foreign account, peremptory orders having been received to dispose of the active issues at the market price. The losses ranged from 1 to 15 per cent.

The sales aggregated $3,095,000.

Treasury balances: Coin, $79,093,640; currency, $99,093,864.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EGYPT MINE DISASTER.

THE BODIES OF THIRTY-FIVE DEAD TAKEN OUT.

Many Leave Dependent Families—Shocking Condition of Many of the Dead—Four Bodies Yet in the Mine—Officials Say Dynamite Caused the Explosion.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 20.—Interest in the news from the Cumnock mines was intense to-day and many persons from a distance went to the scene of yesterday's great disaster. The work of searching for the dead continued all night. The searchers rested three hours and then renewed their efforts. Difficulty in obtaining persons to engage in this work was great and is one of the worst features of the affair. Crowds of men stood near the mouth of the mine, full of morbid curiosity. The pitiful supplications of women, the urgent request of Superintendent Cant and the pleadings of the miners failed to enlist their sympathy sufficiently to induce them to enter the shaft and assist in the search. "You haven't a heart as big as a pea. You won't help raise your own dead; it's cowardice," said F. Nuttal, one of the leading miners, and the first to enter the mines to begin the work of rescue. Gallant Superintendent Cant, while appealing to the crowd, asked them as men if they would not undertake the work for a while. One man said he would not go down in the mine for $10,000. "It's a shame that you don't," remarked the Superintendent.

The average number at work searching yesterday and last night and to-day was about twelve. Bodies were found in all parts of the mine, mainly in the 350 foot level, where the principal loss of life occurred. The condition of many of the bodies is shocking. The hands of many are nearly burned off. The work of identifying the dead was slow. Hundreds of persons inspected the thirty-five bodies laid out in the engine house up to 10 o'clock this morning. As rapidly as they were identified the bodies were shrouded. Those recovered up to noon were:

Married men—Geo. Andrews, Wm. Baldwin, John Obie, John Gunter, Geo. Munroe and son Thomas, Harry Morris and son Randolph, Wright Tyson, Lucian Hollings and son Edward, Frank McKoy, Ivenson Snells. Colored—Jos. W. White, Louis White and Arthur White (three brothers), Jos. Thompson, Wm. Jenkins, Chas. Poe, Jerry Lambert and Gaston Lambert, Jno. Shomburg, Fisher Reaves, Clay Harris; and a Pole, name unknown. Most of them leave dependent families.

The following were unmarried—Walter Horton, colored, Lewis Spurkle, colored, John McIver, Jim Reeves, colored, John Norwood and four Poles, who arrived a week ago.

The injured are Joseph Miller, John Williams Smith, Dempsey Halsep, colored, and Jack Johnson. Two of these will die.

There was great contrast between the scenes at the mine yesterday and to-day. The women were all there yesterday, excited and overwhelmed with anxiety, but hoping for the best. To-day all hope had disappeared; anxious widows sat at cottage windows watching for the approach of a litter bearing their dead. Not a woman was at the mines to-day.

There were some notable instances of heroism in the rescue of persons who were in the mine when the explosion occurred. Early yesterday morning the boss inspected the mine for gas and reported the atmosphere all right. As late as 8 a. m. the same report was made to Superintendent Cant by the mine foreman. It seems certain that it was a gas explosion, all the miners say so. There were 250 pounds of dynamite in the mine and the mine officials insist that this caused the explosion. The miners say some one carelessly ignited a garbage pile with a candle.

At noon the bodies of L. P. Holland and Jos. Stark were recovered. The whites are distinguishable from the negroes only by the hair. The brains of some are knocked out and the skin is torn from the body. Two children were found, both nude, one clasped in its father's arms.

There are yet four bodies in the mine, two in slope No. 2, and two in slope No. 1. These are thought to be buried several feet under coal. They are Jos. Smalls, M. Bentley, M. H. Quinn and Edward Bentley.

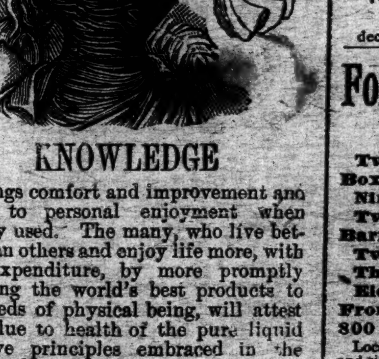
RALEIGH NEWS.

Supreme Court Affirms Judgment in Case Against the Petersburg R. R. Co. For $12,000 Damages—A Gift of $100,000 to Elon College.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20.—The Supreme Court affirms the verdict of the lower court in the notable case of W. E. Daniel, administrator of Bee, against the Petersburg Railroad Company, in which the plaintiff was awarded $12,000 damages. The suit was brought against the railroad company for $20,000 damages for the killing of Chas. D. Lee at Garysburg by John F. Lifsey, while the latter was depot agent for the defendant company. The case was tried three times in the Superior Court before a verdict could be reached, and at the last trial the jury gave a verdict of $12,000. News has reached here that millionaire Palmer of New York has given Elon College $100,000. It is said Palmer has been thinking for some time of making the college a gift, but its friends had no idea the gift would be so large.

The British steamer Para, from Southampton via Barbadoes, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, with sixty cases of measles aboard. She was ordered in quarantine.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found, Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Bookkeeper, experienced, wants permanent or job work. Hours early and late to suit employer. References. Address B., care THE STAR. dec 21 1t*

Chickens—Two hundred just received. A lot of nice Pork Hogs at 5 cents per pound delivered anywhere in the city. Also a few dressed Geese, live Turkeys, Eggs, etc., at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 3 South Water street. e21

"**Welcome Week**" will not come this year, but our extra fine Bananas in abundance, and a full line of fine large red Apples from the West, also, 150 crates of selected N. C. Mountain Apples, mixed Nuts, Raisins, Dates, &c., are already here for our Christmas trade. A. S. Winstead & Co., Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants. dec 13 D&W tf

Christmas Groceries—Just received one of the best assortments of Christmas and Holiday Groceries in the city, which I can sell at Low Prices. Courteous clerks and drivers will wait on you at any hour in the day. Give me a call, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Chas. D. Jacobs, North Front street, near Mulberry. dec 10 tf

Christmas Photographs—Everybody please come and see my new display of Photographs. They are up to date in every respect. New scenery arrived. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 8 tf

The public is invited to inspect the windows of Mr. A. P. Levy, proprietor of the French Cafe, as he has prepared a Thanksgiving Novelty and Treat. All customers are invited to call in and see his display, at 115 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. nov 28 tf

Telephone 161. For best quality of Wood and Coal delivered any where in the city call up Telephone 161. John H. Whiteman & Son. nov 7 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. e21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House e21

JOHNSON & FORE

Are showing a beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

Holiday Presents.

Nothing in the city begins to compare with the handsome display they are making.

Handkerchiefs

in Linen and Silk for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Silk Umbrellas

in beautiful fancy sticks in 26 and 28 inches.

Fancy Baskets, Japanese Screens.

100 dozen

KID GLOVES

just received, in the newest fall shades. Every pair warranted when fitted at the store.

LADIES' WRAPS

from $5.00 to $35.00, made in the most fashionable styles, and they are the best fitting garments on the market.

Many entirely new things in Bric-a-brac.

Complete stock of

DryGoods and Millinery.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 19 tf

On Tuesday, Dec. 17th,

I WILL OPEN FOR INSPECTION MY SELECTION OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

These goods were selected with great care, and as there are no goods in this market like them it will be well worth your inspection.

JAMES D. NUTT,
dec 15 tf THE DRUGGIST.

Butter, Butter.

25 small tubs Butter.
50 bags Water Ground Meal.
150 barrels Mullets.
25 boxes Mixed Nuts.
25 bags C. C. Nuts.
100 boxes and tubs Candy.
25 barrels Ginger Cakes.
140 boxes Crackers.
200 boxes Smoked Herrings.
75 boxes Cheese.

At D. L. GORE'S.

dec 17 tf

For Sale Cheap, or Lease.

Twenty Crops Pullines Turpentine Boxes.
Nine Crops Virgin Turpentine Boxes.
Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dip Barrels.
Two Stills and Fixtures.
Three Double Wagons.
Eleven Mules and Two Horses.
From which I have made this year 800 barrels Spirits.

Located only fifteen miles from Brunswick, Ga., and sixty miles from Savannah. Both good Naval Store Markets, directly on the Southern Railroad. Address me,

DAVIS DUBBERLY,
nov 8 1m Penaick, Ga.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and

Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

"COME DOWN."

If we were ever up we have "come down," if the number of people that crowd our store is an evidence. They have picked up some rare bargains during the past week, and we have put out some extra values this week and we want you to

"Come Down."

In order to give our customers a chance to do some extra shopping we will keep our store

Open Every Night

UNTIL

9.30 O'clock

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

DOLLS.

We have the prettiest line of Dolls ever seen in this city. Few merchants are so fortunate as to find a really pretty line of DOLLS, but chance has favored us and our Dolls have pretty features, and every type of perfect beauty is represented in the line. They are here from 25c to $15.00.

Oriental Wares.

Oat Meal Sets, Dutch Sugar Bowls, Fancy Cake Plates, Butter Plates, Cut Glass Vinegar Bottles, Japanese Cracker Jars, Tea Caddies, Rose Jars, Flower Vases, Tooth Pick Holders, Wedge-wood Pitchers and other articles in endless variety.

Handkerchiefs.

We have always sold an immense number of Handkerchiefs during the holidays. We are prepared this season for larger sales. We have imported real Lace Handkerchiefs, also Embroidered, Linen and Silk in initial and plain, 5c to $3.50 each.

Chenille and Damask Table Covers 75c to $5.00.

LINENS—Table Damask, Doylies, Napkins, Towels and

Stamped Linens.

Novelty Dress Goods,

Black Dress Goods.

Kid Gloves.

We call special attention to our line of KID GLOVES. We carry the very best makes and guarantee a perfect fit when fitted at our counters.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Blankets, Comforts and Underwear.

Sale of Carpet Remnants.

The public cordially invited to visit our establishment during the evening.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 29 North Front St.

dec 15 tf

For Sale,

2,600 ACRES LAND,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Farming,

situate about ten miles from Chadbourn, N. C., and about one mile from the Wilmington & Conway Railroad.

Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

12 Market Street,

dec 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For the Holidays.

180 pair Ladies' Pat. Leather Tip Button Boots, C. D. and E. Last, at $1.25, worth $1.75.

60 pair Gents' Tan Slippers $1.00

120 pair Gents' Tan Toilet Slippers at $1.30, worth $1.75.

72 pair Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.00.

60 pair Ladies' Velvet Slippers at $1.25.

Also Ladies' Fur Top Nullifiers at $1.50, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

dec 18 tf

Morrison's

FINE CANDIES,
CHOCOLATES,
BON-BONS,
SELECTED FRUIT.

Try a 5c package of Tenney's Cream Chocolate. dec 17 tf

No Grass Grows Under OUR FEET.

It Don't

Take long to tell the story why so many hundreds buy that never before bought Suits from us.

We've Revolutionized Prices.

IT was the most courageous stroke of the age; cutting prices in half. One half for the buyer, the other for ourselves, and what is more surprising, the revolution goes on. Actually, to day we're

Selling Suits for $5 & $6

that others are getting $10 and $12. Same story in our best Suits.

Look in our Window and see our new designs in

Percale Shirts.

De Joinville and Four-in-Hand Ties,

GLOVES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Cuffs, &c.

A. DAVID & CO.,

FRONT AND PRINCESS ST.

dec 8 tf

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

OUR STOCK PURCHASED BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Goods sold at retail less than present wholesale prices.

All Wool Cheviot Suits $6.00, worth $12.00.

See our $7.50 Cassimere Suits, equal to any $12.50.

Hundreds of Children's Suits, all Wool, $1.50 up, worth double the Money.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,
Boston, Mass.
Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

EGGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CAN FURNISH YOU with Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chicken Eggs at $2.00 per setting of 13 eggs. A. PREMPERT,
dec 1 tf No. 11 South Front street.